Remarks

The Office Action of May 3, 2006, and the references therein made of record have been carefully considered. The interview between examiner Dong and the undersigned, for purposes of distinguishing applicant's invention over the prior art, is much appreciated.

In the Office Action of May 3, the drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). As the claims have been amended to exclude the language of the flat base being "in physical contact" with the substrate, applicant's attorney concludes that no drawing corrections are required, and requests that the requirement for new drawings be withdrawn

In the same Office Action, Claims 2-5, 12, 13, 17, 25, and 30-37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. As the language of the claims has been amended to no longer recite "in physical contact", applicant's attorney requests that the rejection under Section 112 be withdrawn

The examiner has rejected the claims of the application under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hochstein 5,857,767 in combination with various references. Applicant, through his attorney, has amended the claims in a manner believed to overcome the rejections based on various combinations of the Hochstein '767 reference.

Hochstein '767, in fact, teaches away from the invention. The gap, 24, in Hochstein '767, is not present in the instant invention, and teaches away from the emphasized feature of the flat thermally proximate relationship between the thermal conductor of the instant invention, and the substrate. Further, both the substrate and the dielectric material comprising the circuit traces are inorganic materials, not organic polymers.

To apply additional references in combination with Hochstein '767' is to simply agglomerate features together in an attempt to obviate the synergistic combination of feature of the instant invention. To use, the thermal past of Song 6,670, 751 to fill the gaps 24 on Hochstein '767' is to defeat a particular feature of Hochstein, and requires a cumbersome assembly step, still not teaching a light emitting assembly having effective heat transfer with a thermal conductor in proximate relationship with an LED, having inorganic dielectric and metal bonded to the inorganic coating on the substrate. Using the paste of Song, which emphasizes the use of spaces for heat sink purposes, provides a stop-gap measure, at best.

As the examiner is well aware, the rate of deterioration of LED function with rise in heat is significant. Attached is the color copy of the test conducted comparing applicant's invention, known as ANOTHERM, to a device very similar to Hochstein '767, shown as IMS or insulated metal substrate, with an epoxy material filled with some inorganic dielectric, and whereby the ANOTHERM device has superior performance.

Further, attention is directed to the Prior Art statement wherein the assignee of the instant invention has been making a fan motor controller using an aluminum heat sink having an anodized coating by printing silver and glass material onto the anodized coating, providing solderable circuit traces.

Applicant, through his attorney, respectfully requests allowance of the instant application, as it is believed that the instant amendments place the application in condition for allowance.

Two checks, totaling \$1,020.00 are attached to this response, whereby an extension of time until November 3, 2006, in which to reply to the Action of May 3, 2006, is requested An Associate Power of Attorney, in favor of the undersigned, is also enclosed.

Should the examiner have any questions concerning the instant amendment, kindly telephone the undersigned at (703) 979-4870.

Respectfully submitted,

Renee S. Rutkowski Associate Attorney

Reg. No. 30,321

Law Offices of Renee S. Rutkowski P.O. Box 2184 Arlington, VA 22202 (703) 979-4870

G. Turner Moller Attorney of Record 711 N. Carancahua, Suite 720 Corpus Christi, TX 361/883-7257

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